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sophical thought, admitting that in this respect Germany has far excelled England. The editor's purpose, however, besides bringing German philosophy to English thinkers, is to furnish a systematized philosophical library in which English philosophy will receive the consideration due it, as its significance has been largely ignored by the German schools. p

DAVID HUME, HANS LIV OG HANS FILOSOFI. Af *Anton Thomsen*. Copenhagen: Nordiske Forfatters Forlag, 1911. Pp. 458. Price 1.65 kr.

Professor Anton Thomsen of the University of Copenhagen is preparing an extremely comprehensive work on the subject of this great English philosopher. The first volume appeared during last winter, and after a few introductory pages calling attention to the bicentenary of David Hume's birth, takes up in its first book the philosopher's life and works, and in the second book his epistemology and psychology. The philosophical critique is made with due reference to the contemporary thinkers of all lands in connection with the philosophy of past centuries. p

L'ÉVOLUTION DE LA MÉMOIRE. Par *Henri Piéron*. Paris: Flammarion, 1910. Pp. 360. Price 3.50 fr.

This book treats of the extent of the domain of the memory and the relations of the phenomena of inorganic memory to those of psychic memory; of the forms which memory assumes in all the steps of the evolution of animals and the continuity of the series when passing from brute creation to man; of the aspects and limitations of human memory, the cause of its difficulties and its probable future. The discussion of these points is based on the collection of facts actually established by objective psychology, human and comparative.

The conclusion drawn is both pessimistic and optimistic: pessimistic, because it sees no chance for the memory of men regarded individually to increase in capacity, and because the utilization of the traces left by collective memory (i. e., presented by published material) seems likely to become more and more difficult; optimistic, in that the conservation of many recollections will become less and less necessary in the progress of scientific classification which will make possible the substitution of the knowledge of a small number of general laws for that of a large number of particular facts. p

DAS KÜNFTIGE JAHRHUNDERT DER PSYCHOLOGIE. Von *G. Heymans*. Aus dem Niederländischen übersetzt von *H. Pol*. Leipzig: Barth, 1911. Pp. 52. Price 1 m. 20.

Prof. G. Heymans, retiring rector of the Groningen University, has published his oration in the translation of Mr. H. Pol, the German teacher of the same university. It bears the title "The Future Century of Psychology," and insists that while progress is rapid in other branches the development of psychology ought not to be neglected because it is more important than our progress in inventions. The main subjects of psychology refer to the nature of our own self, our relation to others and toward the ultimate foundation of the world. He finds that much is to be done and much has been neglected

in former ages. In opposition to the common view that competition and war are necessary, that mankind is bad at the core, he quotes Frederick the Great as having said of a prominent educator: "Ah, mon cher Sulzer, vous ne connaissez pas assez cette maudite race, à laquelle nous appartenons!" In opposition to the current view he expects that the future will more and more restrict competition and war, and criticizes the idea that they are necessary for the amelioration of the race; that if the principle were reasonable cattle breeders and hunters might just as well introduce it into the artificial methods of producing higher and better breeds, but what would we think of a hunter who would make his hounds quarrel about a piece of meat in a fierce fight in which half of them would lose their lives, and this simply for the amelioration of the race? He ends his oration by quoting the words of a mystic thinker, "I trust that all will yet be good." κ

In Hamburg, the place of the first monistic congress, a free religious society has been founded which proposes to do a propaganda for a rational world conception. Their aims are through religious devotion to cultivate the true, the good and the beautiful. In politics they favor separation of church from state and of school from church. Their secretary is Bruno Heyer, and their treasurer Adolf Dunkel. κ

The well-known activity of the Leipzig publishing house of Dürr is seen by constant additional contributions to its *Philosophische Bibliothek*, and the value of its productions is attested by the height to which the number of its editions reaches. Among its 1910 publications, besides the seventh edition of Baensch's translation of Spinoza's Ethics, we have an edition by Johannes Schubert of Wilhelm von Humboldt's selected philosophical writings and the Definitions of Christian Wolff collected by Julius Baumann for the purpose of serving as collateral reading in the study of Kant. The centennial of the Berlin University has been celebrated by this enterprising house by a volume introduced by Edouard Spranger and containing the addresses of Fichte, Schleiermacher and Steffins on "The Nature of the University," written or delivered at the time of its opening. A second edition of Dr. Otto Apelt's German translation of Plato's *Theaetetus* bears the date of 1911, and purports to be an entirely new translation of the dialogue. (*Baruch de Spinoza, Ethik*, übers. von Otto Baensch; *Fichte, Schleiermacher, Steffens über das Wesen der Universität*, her. von Edouard Spranger; *Wilhelm von Humboldts ausgewählte philosophische Schriften*, her. von Johannes Schubert; *Wolffsche Begriffsbestimmungen*, her. von Julius Baumann; *Platons Dialog Theätet*, übers. von Dr. Otto Apelt.) ρ

The scientific publishing house of A. Hermann and Son, at Paris, are publishing a French translation of the sixth German edition of Prof. W. Nernst's large work on theoretical chemistry. It is translated by A. Corvisy, under the title *Traité de chimie générale*. The first part is issued this year, dealing with the general properties of bodies and atoms and molecules. ρ